

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1874.
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 "The Progress of an American."

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 Washington. Concert by the Apollo Musical Club.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF PRINCIPLES OF JERUSA-
 LEM.—The annual convention of the Council of Jeru-
 salem, for the year 1874, will be held at the
 Chicago Hotel, on Thursday, December 11th, at 8 o'clock.
 By order of the Council, E. D. GOODELL, Secy.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real
 Estate. Real Estate Agents, Wanted, To Rent, Board-
 ing and Lodging, Financial, etc., etc.
 SEVENTH PAGE—Real Estate, Furniture, New Pub-
 lications, Ocean Steamship Notices, Legal Notices, Pro-
 perty, Railroad Time Tables, Medical Cases, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 10, 1874.

All scientific men, and all others who are
 sufficiently informed to respect scientific pur-
 suits, will be rejoiced at the news that the
 transit of Venus has been successfully ob-
 served at several stations. Fortunately the
 preparations for this great event were so com-
 plete that failure was scarcely possible.

KALAKATA is coming to visit Chicago to-day.
 Let everybody make up a good face for the
 occasion. We are not expected to admire
 Kings, to be sure; but KALAKATA is only a
 very little one. Besides, he has other claims
 upon us as being a product of missionary
 labor, and a power in the Sunday-school.

A romantic land-unit, which will not prob-
 ably be fruitful of anything but expense and
 annoyance, is now on trial at Pittsburg. It
 involves the title to ninety acres of land in
 the heart of the city. The claimants will
 probably compromise for enough to buy them
 a corner lot in a cemetery and a Scotch
 granite monument.

It is estimated that there are 28,000 men
 out of employment in Pittsburg, and yet the
 iron-workers who are on a strike do not re-
 late their insanity. People with so much idle
 time on their hands ought to make an intelli-
 gent study of the labor market. A few hours'
 close application to the facts might be of
 more benefit to them than a slight increase
 of wages.

A *non pro* has been entered in the safe-
 burglary case, and it has been given out
 that the Attorney-General will not prosecute
 it further. There are good reasons for drop-
 ping the present indictment, since the Grand
 Jury which returned them has been pronounced
 illegal; but we shall wait with some curiosity
 to hear what recent reasons the Attorney-
 General can give for letting the rogues go en-
 tirely free.

Elegant specimens of Southern rhetoric
 may be found in the note of one WALSH to
 the Mayor of New Orleans. WALSH's object
 is to provoke a challenge from the Mayor.
 So he says that the Mayor is "a
 desperate intriguer," and that he has
 "achieved the questionable prominence which
 flatters and glories in its own dishonor and
 turpitude." That will do, we should think.
 But what glory can WALSH find in fighting
 with so odious a person?

Speaker BLAINE has felt called upon to deny
 an injurious report circulated by a Washing-
 ton correspondent to the effect that the
 Speaker had publicly expressed his dissent
 from the President's views on the currency
 question. The correspondent represented
 Mr. BLAINE as saying that he belonged to
 what the aristocrats and effete despots would
 call the mob, which he called the people.
 Any one who knows Speaker BLAINE does not
 need to be assured that he is incapable of
 giving utterance to such nonsense.

The President's annual message, which is
 the most important document of the kind
 issued in the nation, is much shorter than
 the Treasury report or Mayor COVING's mes-
 sage. And now come the Board of Railway
 and Warehouse Commissioners with eight
 columns more. The TRIBUNE has not
 that much space for such a purpose, and, if
 it had, not one reader in a hundred would
 look through the report. Instead, therefore,
 of printing it in full, we give a concise dis-
 position of its contents. Comment on the re-
 port is reserved.

Gov. ADLERBERT AXES is pursuing a rash
 and extremely hazardous policy in the matter
 of the negro war at Vicksburg. He seems,
 by all accounts, to be responsible for the
 blood that has been shed thus far, and for all
 the complications that may yet arise. There
 were no new developments yesterday beyond a
 proclamation from Gov. AXES directing the
 rioters to disperse, and calling the Legis-
 lature together in extra session. The Gov-
 ernor has already learned, it seems, that few
 evils are more terrible to endure than those
 of mob-law.

Most of the dispatches respecting the negro
 war at Vicksburg come from what may
 fairly be denominated Rebel sources. They
 need analysis by Northern readers. When it
 is said, for instance, that a party of
 whites engaged in burying a comrade
 and sanguinary negroes; that volleys were
 exchanged; that the negroes lost twenty or
 wounded;—when the dispatches read like
 this, intelligent persons will understand that
 they are for the most part lies.

The Chicago produce markets presented
 few new features yesterday. Meat prices
 were active and weak, but closed firm at \$19.30.
 Lard was active and easier, closing steady at
 \$12.30. Butter was quiet, and \$13.20. Eggs
 were quiet, and \$1.30 for short and \$1.40 for
 short and \$1.40 for short and \$1.40 for short.

wines were in fair demand and steady at 97c
 per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and
 weak, closing at \$7.06/8.00 per 100 lbs.
 Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was
 more active and firmer, closing dull at 89c
 cash, and 89 3/4c seller January. Corn was
 dull and 1-2c lower, closing at 74 3/4c for old,
 60 1-2c for new, and 72 3/4c for seller May.
 Oats were quiet and 1-4c to 1-2c lower, closing
 at 53 3/4c. Rye was quiet and 1-2c higher,
 closing at 94 1-2c. Barley was dull and un-
 changed, closing at \$1.25 cash, and \$1.26 for
 January. Hogs were dull and 1-2c lower.
 Light sales at \$5.50/67.30. Cattle were
 more active and steadier. Sheep were
 in good demand and firm.

A second emancipation proclamation has
 been issued by the negroes of Memphis.
 They propose hereafter to support for office
 no man who is not identified with the people
 of the soil. Their language, with all its sol-
 emn earnestness, does not escape being
 highly ludicrous. But it is sufficiently plain
 not to be mistaken by those who have
 "shorn" the negroes of their "pecuniary
 accumulations," but of the premises or divi-
 sions, and those latter had not yet, it may be,
 become fully conscious of its existence. The
 nation, perhaps, was not conscious of itself.
 Extreme youth in the case both of nations
 and of individuals is the time in which they
 know what they are, and scarcely that they
 are.

The whole question between ourselves and
 the Democrats is simply this: Were the
 people of the United States always one people
 —one in origin, language, customs, manners,
 and laws; or in objects, aims, and efforts?
 If they were, they were always one nation;
 and that they were is a historical fact, which,
 if documents, or contracts, or men contradict,
 so much the worse for the documents and
 the men, and the worse for the documents and
 the men. If the people of the United States
 were not one people, a people, one in origin,
 language, customs, manners, and laws, in efforts,
 aims, and tendencies, then they were an organic people;
 and every organic people fixed in the soil, and
 independent of every other people, constitute a
 nation. The States never existed except as
 States united. They never were severally in-
 dependent. They always acted together.
 No foreign power ever recognized them as
 separate. No foreign power ever made a
 treaty with them as independent. They never
 had any foreign relations as sovereign
 nationalities. They have always been sov-
 ereign in their union, not in their isolation.
 They were not sovereign under Great Britain.
 This one will deny. They did not become
 severally sovereign by separation from Great
 Britain; for they did not separate generally
 but as a unit, as one people, one nation.
 From the beginning they have been United,
 not Confederate, States,—the proper name
 for an alliance of States severally sovereign.
 If the confederation failed, as it most sig-
 nally did, it failed because it did not recog-
 nize fully enough the real nature of the peo-
 ple who framed its articles,—that they were a
 nation and not an alliance of independent
 and sovereign States.

NATIONAL OR STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

The St. Louis Times of the organ of
 Democratic orthodoxy, is alarmed at the
 heresy preached by THE TRIBUNE, that the
 United States does not owe its origin or its
 Constitution to the States as separate, inde-
 pendent, and sovereign communities. THE
 TRIBUNE holds that doctrine, as well as its
 consequences, and that spite of the arguments
 of the St. Louis sheet to the contrary. Demo-
 crats have a wonderful genius for being
 illogical, and the Times is no exception to
 the rule. It insists that our position on
 this question is wrong, for the reason
 that "the States were sovereign nationalities
 before our present Government was formed."
 The Times' main grounds for this last are:
 1. That Great Britain, by the treaty of peace
 in 1783, recognized them "severally and
 separately as 'free, sovereign, and independ-
 ent.'" 2. Because the articles of confederation
 were signed "by the States." 3. Because
 the Northwest territory was ceded by
 Virginia to the Government in its capacity
 as an independent State, and Congress, by
 ordinance, recognized that territory as a free
 gift from the State of Virginia in a sovereign
 capacity as an independent State. 4. Be-
 cause our present Constitution was formed
 by delegates from the different States, and
 that three of them refused to ratify the
 Constitution for nearly three years. In
 answer to this last point, it is
 sufficient to observe that Great Britain
 did not in the treaty of 1783
 recognize the States as "severally and
 separately" independent, nor do the words
 "severally and separately" occur in that in-
 strument at all. His Britannic Majesty re-
 cognized the States united, or "United
 States," as is the phrase in the treaty, as sov-
 ereign and independent. With the several
 States, the States independent or disunited,
 Great Britain never had anything to do after
 the Declaration of Independence,—the instru-
 ment containing which declaration recognizes
 the people of the Colonies arrayed against
 Great Britain as one people, inasmuch as it
 says: "When in the course of human
 events it becomes necessary for one people
 to dissolve the political bands which have
 connected them with another," We would
 like our Democratic friends to inform us who
 were the "one people" and the other people
 here referred to if not the people of
 all the Colonies constituting a nation and
 the people of Great Britain. In reply to the
 second reason of the Times, it is sufficient
 to remind it that the States, but representa-
 tives on the part and behalf of the States,—
 that is, of the people of the States or of
 the whole country,—signed the articles of con-
 federation. So long as all the people of the
 country were represented, it matters little
 whether they were represented by States, or
 by counties, or by districts. The third
 reason we dispose of with the remark, that
 not as an independent State, but as a cor-
 poration with the power of owning and dis-
 posing of land, did Virginia make the cession
 referred to by the Times. There is not a
 word about an "independent State" in the
 deed, and even granting that Congress did
 accept the land ceded to the United States
 by Virginia as a free gift from the State of
 Great Britain as one people, it is not
 we might inquire what right had Congress to
 accept it then any more than it has now, and
 whether it has authority under any circum-
 stances to acknowledge the "independent
 capacity" of Virginia? The fourth reason of
 the Times we dismiss with the observation
 that the three States referred to that refused
 for nearly three years to ratify the Constitu-
 tion were not, and did not pretend to be, in-
 dependent and sovereign during those three
 years, and that although they, representing
 their people, might have refused to ratify the
 Constitution as produced at first, had it
 right in consequence to withdraw from the
 "United States," but only to request that
 the Constitution be reconsidered and amended
 to suit what they considered best for their own
 interests.

We thus refute the Democratic doctrine by
 Democratic tactics; but there is a more effec-
 tive way of demolishing their arguments. The
 Times, like all Democrats, proceeds on the
 assumption that nations are made. Now
 nations, no more than people, are organic
 beings. The question whether a given people
 constitute or do not constitute a nation, is a
 question simply of historical fact, and cannot be
 answered by showing that Tom, Dick, and Harry
 said so and so, and wrote this thing and that
 thing about that people fifty or eighty years
 ago. Tom, Dick, or Harry of eighty years ago
 was as likely to be mistaken as to whether the
 people of the United States are a people as

the Tom, Dick, or Harry of to-day. The
 question whether we are a nation is not whether
 these gentlemen *was* of opinion that we are
 a nation and the States not severally sov-
 ereign, but whether we are a nation and have
 been a nation since the date of the Declara-
 tion of Independence, spite of the fact that
 Jones, or Brown, or Smith was of the opinion
 fifty years ago that we were not. We might
 show that many of the ablest men of this
 nation held that the States are not severally
 independent; but of what value would such
 testimony be if, as a historical
 fact, they were of several independent
 origin? We might go as far back as
 1783, and show that the Legislature of New
 York demanded that there should be a mate-
 rial change made in the articles of confeder-
 ation, for the reason that they had proved in-
 adequate to secure the peace and security of
 the "nation," "not of the 'individual States'
 in their 'sovereign capacity.'" But we care
 little to do this. The utterances of States
 and the utterances of able men at this early
 period of our history simply offer one another,
 mutually destroy one another. The nation
 existed independently of its members or divi-
 sions, and those latter had not yet, it may be,
 become fully conscious of its existence. The
 nation, perhaps, was not conscious of itself.
 Extreme youth in the case both of nations
 and of individuals is the time in which they
 know what they are, and scarcely that they
 are.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The currency debate began in Congress on
 Mr. KELLEY's bill to authorize the issue of a
 bond exchangeable for greenbacks, and bear-
 ing 3.65 per cent interest. This bill, as it
 stands, provides for a bond payable, principal
 and interest, in currency. It is equivalent,
 therefore, to the greenbacks in value, and
 gives outside and away from the currency
 any scheme intended to advance the currency
 to par or to resume specie payments in any
 form. It is in no wise meets the great evil
 that the currency is depreciated. If this bill
 provided for the final payment of the bond
 in gold, it would have the effect, possi-
 bly, of arresting the fluctuations in the
 value of the currency. The 5
 per cent bonds of the Government are at
 about par in gold. A 3.65 per cent bond, re-
 deemed by the Government hereafter in
 gold, would have the effect of holding the
 greenback at the market value of such a
 bond. Greenbacks are now worth 88 cents
 on the dollar; a 5 per cent gold bond is
 worth 100 cents. A 3.65 per cent gold bond
 would be worth about the same as green-
 backs. As such a bond could be exchangeable
 for greenbacks at any time, its value
 would fix that of the greenbacks, and thus
 possibly prevent the fluctuations which are
 forever taking place. If, however, the bond
 is a currency bond, it will stand upon the
 same footing as the currency; it can have no
 market or circulation except at home, and
 will rise and fall with every fluctuation of
 the currency itself. The bill, therefore, is
 utterly useless for any purpose except to
 "United States," but only to request that
 the Constitution be reconsidered and amended
 to suit what they considered best for their own
 interests.

We thus refute the Democratic doctrine by
 Democratic tactics; but there is a more effec-
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 said so and so, and wrote this thing and that
 thing about that people fifty or eighty years
 ago. Tom, Dick, or Harry of eighty years ago
 was as likely to be mistaken as to whether the
 people of the United States are a people as

and we a year hence would be precisely where
 we now are, with the additional disaster of
 delay. No scheme which has not the ulti-
 mate object of a resumption of specie pay-
 ments can in any way mitigate the present
 evil, or have the effect of restoring the nation-
 al credit.

THE MISSOURI BANDIT.

The State of Missouri is rapidly securing a
 most unenviable reputation as an encourage-
 ment of banditry and a shelter of murders. Early
 in 1873, the Hot Springs, Ark., stage was
 waylaid and all the occupants were robbed,
 the robbers subsequently making their es-
 cape into Missouri, where they have suc-
 cessfully evaded arrest. On the 21st of July,
 1873, a gang of highwaymen placed an ob-
 struction upon the track of the Chicago,
 Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, near Adair,
 Iowa. As the train approached, they shot
 the engineer from his engine, and the train
 was derailed. The highwaymen then delib-
 erately robbed the express-car and the
 passengers, and made their escape into
 Southwestern Missouri, and they have never
 been since molested. Last February, a train
 on the Iron Mountain Railroad was robbed at
 Gad's Hill, Mo., while halting at that station,
 by a gang of highwaymen, who relieved the
 passengers of all their valuables, and then
 made their escape into Southwestern Mis-
 souri, seeking refuge in a district which has
 long been infested with a gang of notorious
 highwaymen and murderers, who have held
 their whole neighborhood in terror for
 years, and have never been molested by the
 law. It was this gang, it will be remem-
 bered, which killed Capt. Lewis Lee, of this
 city. Now comes the intelligence of still an-
 other train robbery, this time on the Kansas
 Pacific Railroad, near Muncie. A gang of
 masked robbers, heavily armed, stopped the
 train by piling rails on the track. As in the
 Adair case, an attempt was made to kill the
 engineer, but fortunately he escaped. After
 the train had come to a stop, the robbers
 went through the express-car and secured
 \$30,000, with which they made their escape,
 the last news from them being that they were
 on their way to Missouri.

After such a quick succession of robberies
 as these, all centering about the same loca-
 tion, it may be accepted as very conclusive
 that Missouri is the home of an organized
 gang of banditti, who are sure of
 shelter. From the fact that none of these
 gangs have ever been punished, and that the
 State authorities have never taken any steps
 to arrest them or to aid others in arresting
 them, it may also be accepted that the State
 authorities do not intend to punish them or
 to interfere with their operations. Al-
 though the exact locality of their rendez-
 vous is well known, and was penetrated by
 the brave but unfortunate Capt. LEE, and
 although the highwaymen are personally
 known throughout the entire State, not the
 first step has ever been taken to arrest them,
 notwithstanding the fact that all of them are
 liable to punishment for many local crimes
 in addition to these heavy train robberies.
 In fact, immediately after the Gad's Hill ro-
 bbery, when the authorities of Iowa were
 making strenuous efforts to capture these
 robbers, the Democratic Legislature of Mis-
 souri indirectly placed every obstacle it could
 in the way of justice.

Inasmuch, therefore, as these outrages have
 been allowed to go on for three years without
 protest, and as the State of Missouri probably
 will continue to give shelter and countenance
 to these gangs of banditti, a responsibility
 rests upon the companies of railroads running
 through Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, and
 in the Southwest generally, to adopt measures
 which will protect their passengers from ro-
 bbery and violence. If the train-men
 have been armed, any one of the out-
 rages would have been stopped. There is an
 average of at least ten men to every train,
 and these robberies have been made by only five
 or six men at the most. If the railroad em-
 ployees were armed, they could rally enough
 of armed passengers about them to success-
 fully resist any attempt at robbery. Some
 such precaution is due to the traveling pub-
 lic. They take risks enough of explosions,
 collisions, broken bridges, and other railroad
 mishaps, without being obliged to incur the
 additional risk of being robbed and murder-
 ed.

INCREASING TAXATION.

One of the more glaring instances of un-
 blushing impudence in the way of legislative
 schemes of robbery is contained in a propo-
 sition by LEONARD MYERS, a member of
 Congress from Philadelphia, to increase the
 tax on the consumers of manufactured cot-
 tons, wools, iron and steel, metals, paper,
 india rubber, glass, leather, and a variety of
 other materials. It is proposed as a measure
 "to give employment to labor" by increasing
 the tax on every article of necessity that
 is to be purchased with the proceeds of
 labor. Two years ago, under the
 lead of Mr. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, the
 majority of both parties in Congress, partly
 by design and partly through ignorance,
 repealed the tax on tea and coffee. Tea and
 coffee not being products of this country, the
 repeal of the duty had no other effect than to
 raise the price at the place of production;
 and the large revenue previously derived by
 the Government has since then been paid to
 the foreign producers and to foreign Govern-
 ments in export taxes. Congress had previous-
 ly reduced the duties on nearly all classes
 of manufactured goods 10 per cent.
 Still leaving the duty unproportionate
 in any civilized nation. The repeal of the
 tax on coffee and tea had another object,
 and that was to produce such deficiency in the
 revenue as would compel Congress to restore
 the 10 per cent tax on manufactures. The
 practical difference as a source of revenue be-
 tween a tax on tea and coffee, and a tax on
 cotton and woolen goods and other lines of
 commodities made at home, is readily illus-
 trated. Thus, a tax on tea and coffee, none
 being produced in this country, is all revenue,
 and goes directly to the Treasury, while a tax
 on cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather,
 etc., applies as well to the domestic prod-
 uce, as to the imported articles, and as the
 home manufacture greatly exceeds the im-
 ports, the larger portion of the tax paid by
 the people does not go to the Treasury at all.
 Assuming that the imports and domestic pro-
 duction of the following classes of goods to
 be correct, we have the results stated:

Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Domestic Production.
Tea, 15 cents per pound.....	\$7,000,000	7,000,000
Coffee, at 3 cents per pound.....	50,000,000	50,000,000
Imported wools and woolsens.....	10,000,000	10,000,000
Domestic wools and woolsens.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Domestic cottons.....	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total tax.....	\$27,000,000	\$27,000,000

Of this tax, that on tea, coffee, and im-
 ported wools and cottons, less the cost of
 collection, and amounting to \$72,000,000,
 was paid into the National Treasury, while
 the remainder, amounting to \$165,000,000,
 though paid by the consumers, formed no
 part of the public revenue, but was absorbed

as bounties by the "protected" manu-
 facturers. The tax on tea and coffee was purely
 revenue, every dollar of it going into the Treas-
 ury; while the tax on woolen and cotton
 goods was a sort of partnership arrangement,
 under which the Government received \$50,-
 000,000 out of the \$225,000,000 paid by the
 consumers in 1873. The tax on tea and
 coffee, \$12,000,000 of revenue (the amount
 collected in 1873) was lost to the Treasury
 without cheapening those goods to the peo-
 ple. But had the tax on cotton and woolens
 been reduced 50 per cent, the tax on the peo-
 ple would have been reduced \$50,000,000,
 and the loss of revenue would have been only
 \$12,000,000. The repeal of the tax on tea
 and coffee was a repeal of revenue, and was
 so intended. The reduction of 10 per cent of
 the taxes on all manufactured goods was but a
 nominal reduction of revenue, but a large
 reduction of tax on the people.

The Secretary of the Treasury, after point-
 ing out the folly of repealing the tax on tea
 and coffee, when its effect was not to reduce
 the cost of those articles to the consumer, but
 to add to its cost in foreign ports, urges the
 restoration of that tax, which he estimates
 will yield \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000.
 Mr. MYERS and Mr. KELLEY meet this sensi-
 ble suggestion of the Secretary by proposing
 to restore the 10 per cent duties on all the ne-
 cessaries of life, which, if done, will produce
 probably \$10,000,000 more revenue, at a cost
 of \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 tax extorted
 from the people, as it will enhance the price
 of all the articles involved by 10 to 15 per cent.
 The country has enough of taxation, espe-
 cially of that partnership kind where the
 Treasury receives one-fourth or less of the tax
 paid by the people, and special interests the
 other three-fourths. Nor is there any necessity
 for either an increase of taxation or ex-
 penditure. The sinking fund is a reduction of ex-
 penditures, a reduction of expenses in all
 the departments of the Government, and the
 prompt cutting off of every member of abuse
 in the civil service. No officer of the Govern-
 ment, high or low, should be tolerated in
 making any expenditure not previously au-
 thorized by law, and every case of that
 kind—and they are so numerous as to
 call for, on an average, five or six millions
 of dollars annually under the fraudulent title
 of deficiency—should be followed by the in-
 stant dismissal of the offender. This Gov-
 ernment is not instituted, nor are taxes levied,
 for the mere benefit and profit of the men in
 office. Every dollar of tax collected is a de-
 privation of so much of some man's means
 of living or business, and every dollar ex-
 pended by the Government is a deprivation
 of so much of some man's property. To
 spend money without authority, or to tax
 to thus consume the substance of the people.

GEN. SHALES'S THIRD REPORT.

Gen. SHALES has made his third report to
 the Fire Commissioners, and has fairly be-
 wildered that good, easy-going organization
 with the amount of work he has set out for
 them to perform. The first two reports were
 of extraordinary dimensions, and before the
 Board could fairly digest their propositions
 the third came, so heavily freighted that the
 Board in despair made no attempt to open it
 or consider it, but took it under a sort of
 indefinite advisement, and went home in sor-
 rowful wonderment what the next report would
 contain. Unless they change their former
 conservative mode of action, Gen. SHALES
 has cut out enough work to last the members
 of the Board the rest of their natural lives.
 The new report recommends the organization
 of the Fire Department into a brigade, to be
 composed of six battalions, under a chief
 of brigade, chiefs of battalions, and company
 commanders, all the officers being grad in
 military style. The report also contemplates
 an incendiary and combustible Bureau;
 a Building Bureau; a Telegraph Bureau;
 and Bureau of Repairs and Supplies,
 which are to have charge of all the
 details coming under their respective heads.
 Leaving out the other two reports, there is
 work enough to keep the Board busy for
 awhile. There is one point, however, in the
 third report which is worthy of careful and
 immediate attention, all the more so as it
 does not involve any expense, and that is the
 organization of the Department upon the mili-
 tary plan, the concentration of responsibility
 in some competent head, and the enforce-
 ment of military drill and discipline. It is
 this feature which has made the foreign fire
 brigades so efficient, and it is the only way
 in which our firemen can be made to perform
 their best services; the only way in which
 they can be made to stand up to every dan-
 ger, and to have charge of all the details
 coming under their respective heads. Leaving
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 third report which is worthy of careful and
 immediate attention, all the more so as it
 does not involve any expense, and that is the
 organization of the Department upon the mili-
 tary plan, the concentration of responsibility
 in some competent head, and the enforce-
 ment of military drill and discipline. It is
 this feature which has made the foreign fire
 brigades so efficient, and it is the only way
 in which our firemen can be made to perform
 their best services; the only way in which
 they can be made to stand up to every dan-
 ger, and to have charge of all the details
 coming under their respective heads.

THE COURT-ROOMS OF COOK COUNTY.

We do not doubt that Judge TAZZ's change
 to the Grand Jury, on the subject of the
 quarters provided for our local courts, was
 the expression of an earnest conviction on
 his part that these quarters are of a charac-
 ter to endanger the health of the Judges, ju-
 rors, court officials, attorneys, witnesses, and
 interested spectators, and impede the ends of
 justice. The number of people who are
 compelled to attend daily the eight courts
 held in this city is by no means insignificant.
 Judge TAZZ estimates it as high as 1,000,
 and, counting the changes from day to day,
 there are several thousands who are required
 to put in an appearance during every term.
 The Judges, officials, and attorneys may
 be said to be in constant attendance.
 If, therefore, the present quarters are
 foul and unwholesome, or in danger of
 falling, as Judge TAZZ evidently believes,
 the complaint should command a hearing
 from the people. We can readily con-
 ceive, too, that the cause of justice may be
 in danger when a jury can be forced to a
 hasty conclusion in order to escape the offen-
 sive atmosphere of its confinement. And we
 are inclined to believe that the court records
 are not safe in a building so hastily con-
 structed as the present City Hall, and there-
 fore, in constant danger from fire. We start
 out, therefore, with the admission that it
 would be largely in the interest of the entire
 community to have other and better quar-
 ters provided for our Circuit and Superior
 Judges. But we do not think that any
 general indictment will hold against the
 City for the present condition of things.
 The City Government, after the fire, provided
 the best quarters it possibly could in so short a
 time, and offered

accommodation to the courts. First, it gave
 them the occupancy of the High-School, and
 next offered them a portion of the tempo-
 rary City Hall. All this time, the County
 Board has made no effort to provide for the
 courts, though they are county institutions.
 Now, if the present court-rooms are unde-
 sirable, as there is no doubt they are,—the
 proper procedure is for the County Board
 to provide others that shall be in keeping
 with

KING KALAKAUA.

arrangements for the

Arrangement
tion of Royalty.

Meeting of City Officers and
at the Pacific Hotel

The Mayor's Address—App
of the Staff.

Discussion of the Question of
and Drinkables.

The Menu.

The recent visit to Chicago of Ear showed plainly enough that even Vi had charms for very many of her city fascination which was irresistible to the Alderman or civic official. Of course

rival in town of a Viceroy was an event of importance but it is safe to say that the royalty itself, without a vice, will create a sensation, especially when it is known that His Royal Highness, King George VI, will be the first King who ever visits India. Whatever the effect of his coming in India, in general, the enthusiasm which has been held yesterday in London is a good indication of the interest which the British people have in the visit of the King and Queen.

meeting which was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel of parties who proper reception of the King at he that there are still left among us those who believe that, while Republicanism is very abstract, yet there is nothing so worthy of lionizing as that which

THE MEETING,

present Aid. Dixon, Schaffner, Heath, Hildreth, Pickering, Richardson, Foust, and others, City-Treasurer O'Clark Forrest, Dr. Ben Miller, Col. Harrison and Caulfield, Senator Kehoe, Chure, Frank Lombard, Phil Hoyt

On motion, Mr. J. St. Clair Cleveland, appointed Secretary of the meeting. He then called the meeting to order, and announced

HAPPY LITTLE SPEECHES. - Every one knew that the city was honored by the visit of His Royal Highness Kalakaua, or if they did not, they were with much pleasure and pride distinguished welcoming His Majesty.

ver whose welfare he had the honor, having been elected, as they all in an overwhelming majority at the last when the issue was directly laid before the people whether—[here the Mayor reviewed the struggle between the Law and

People's parties, all of which is a leader]. A short time previous he had to the city in a beautifully appropriate semblance of Royalty from the Province it was the real thing, and make, that was coming, and, the

previous address of welcome had created a sensation, yet he could say with pride he had prepared for the benefit of Alaska was a much longer, more artistic, and in every way finer, piece he had learned of the King's

He ordered Mr. Cleveland to prepare thorough and exact city statistics, and to send to him, as soon as possible, particulars to His Royal Highness of the population of Chicago, its divisions, age, religion, race, color, and occupation, and birth rates for the past ten years.

number of elevators in the city, with the number of each; the number of packing-houses and stock-yards, with the total imports of live stock for the past ten years; the Board of Trade members; a full description of the present operations of the Board.

His Royal brother, King Jack
could also treat His Royal Highness
an exhaustive description of the Com
and the different civic department
part but complete history of each Ald
partmental official, a list of the offic

Police and Fire Departments, with those longest on the force. This, in view of the old and new tunnels, underground Chicago in general, would create in the mind of the Reader the impression that Chicago was a city of tunnels. The idea had also occurred to

The idea had also occurred to Mr. GRACEFUL and APPROPRIATE G. accompany the address would be to have the different plans for the new house could be purchased at a cost of one thousand dollars, and the mere matter of no appropriation for the purpose was easily got over.

The Mayor sat down amid subdued
sentries of "Forrest!" "Forrest!"
like the City Clerk, who had very im-
posed himself to fall into a slumber of
each of his liege.

MR. FORREST,
suddenly waking up, the City Clerk be-
gunstom'd dream, "Richardson, be-

seeing his mistake, he acceded to the meeting, and addressed them upon which they were convened to dis proud at the arrival of the king, and high-toned citizens. A short time had had the pleasure of meeting his fellow-countryman Dufferin, and,

only a Viceroy, still he proved a valuable sort of fellow. Accustomed as I had been in his youth to associate with the very highest and most distinguished, he would probably be more at home in Laksa than any other gentleman present. I hoped that the disgraceful scramble for the post of chief attendant was over.

THE STAFF:

and Master of Ceremonies—Lieut.-Colonel Coronet Forrest.
Grand Chamberlain—Lieut.-Col. West (big-house fame).
Master of the Horse—Lieut.-Col. Hughes.
Grand Cup-Bearer in Charge of the Liquors—Ald. the Hon. Thomas Foley.
Grand Comptroller of the Victuals—Ald. the Hon. the Rev. Dr. H. H. Skell.

and *Furnisher of Decorations*—Lieut. Hils, special artist to Chapin & Gore's.
Grand Manager of Theatrical Amusements—Leonard Grover, of the Post-Office Va.
 With this staff and a number of assistants, he believed that he could wait on the Highness in a manner becoming to his dignity.—meanwhile, the

ld move that the list of names
ed be accepted by the meeting as t
ff of Honor attendant upon His
King Kalakaua." Carried.
The Mayor again addressed the me
that he would be glad to hear
any present of methods of any

As a visitor, bearing in mind, of
that they should be of a nature
in his peculiar mode of life.

A. D. FOLEY
opened the meeting for the honor
in charge of the liquid-refreshment.
He was rather puzzled, however,
it was His People's.

might be straight whisky, or the sharp
or the fizzing wines of the Continent
might be none of these, or it might
be. How was he to guess? He re-
ferring to a book, when a boy, that
the Islanders were peculiarly fond
of from a root called kava. If he re-

the root was chewed by women
ticated and moistened, allowed to
the liquid drawn off possessing
powers of a very high order
would be very embarrassing
old he, when offering to set
His Royal Highness, have to
the house

... was just out of hand
a professional pride in the matter
one could suggest him any means

11

drugs, "orthodox insult," and other undesirable beverages and eatables. The committees then set to work in earnest, although the Tribune reporter was unable to

Common Court, saying damages at \$0,000.
 Marcus Kronberg sued James Geary for \$2,000.
 Harriet Adcock commenced an action in tre-

ities of property would even be in excess of its
rights if every inheritance were 'tied up' in this
way."

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
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TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Wahne, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex.	* 10:15 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Meru Accommodation.....	* 3:50 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.
Saint Raphael.....	10:00 p. m.	* 3:15 a. m.

